



Forever look that standard shew,
Where freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 27, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

Our Presidential Ticket.
The Chicago Convention has thrown to the breeze the names of GRANT and COLFAX, and we respond with a loud and hearty Amen! No man in the Republican ranks is more delighted with this ticket than the Senior Editor of this paper. It is bound to win no matter who opposes. GRANT is known to everybody, and everybody expects his nomination, and even his opponent expects his election.

COLFAX is well and favorably known. He is politically, intellectually, morally and socially, one of the best men in America. His reputation, in all respects, is unimpaired. Again we say, this ticket can't be defeated, and it will not be defeated.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
Our paper goes to press, the intelligence is received that on yesterday the President was acquitted on the 21 and 24 articles, and the Court of Impeachment adjourned. The vote on each article was 19 to 33. Just one vote short of the two-thirds necessary to conviction.

Hon. Samuel M. Arnell.
The gentleman whose name appears above is the Representative in Congress from the 6th District of this State. To all our Tennessee readers his name is familiar. From the inception of armed rebellion till this time no man has been a more uncompromising enemy of disloyalty in all its phases than Mr. Arnell.

Upon his record there is no spot. During the war he suffered heavily at the hands of the rebels. His property to the extent of thousands of dollars was destroyed and possessed by them.

In the reorganization of our State Government Mr. Arnell was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Thence he entered the lower branch of our Legislature, in which he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party. He introduced the bill for the disfranchisement of rebels, and from the first day of the session in April 1865, until the work of that General Assembly was completed, he voted and spoke in favor of every measure of the Republican party. Not the least of these was his ardent advocacy of every measure for the enfranchisement and elevation of the colored race.

The loyal man, to appreciate the courage and persistency with which Mr. Arnell has waged upon the Rebel Democracy, should bear in mind that his home is in one of the most thoroughly and bitterly hostile rebel sections of the State. The District hitherto manipulated and demoralized over by the Polks and Filloves. The strong hold of Tennessee pro-slavery treason. The ability and success with which he has maintained the good cause is evidenced by the bitterness with which he has been assailed by the hostile rebel press of the State. We have been led to these reflections by noticing an attack, under an anonymous signature, upon Mr. Arnell, through the Memphis Post. The writer claims to be a voter of Mr. Arnell's District and doubtless is a voter of that District. We doubt not he is an aspirant for Mr. Arnell's seat in Congress or the tool of some such aspirant.

It will be an evil hour for the Republican party of this State should any considerable number of the voters of that party be prejudiced against so capable and faithful a man as Mr. Arnell by such men as some of those whom we know to be warring upon him. Men calling themselves Republicans—adventurers without brains, principle, or claims upon the support of the party—follows who would see the party in perdition, could they thereby accomplish their selfish ends.

Mr. Arnell is deservedly popular with the Republicans in Congress. They appreciate his great moral worth and devotion to correct principles. Should he be returned to the 41st Congress, he will faithfully and ably represent his loyal constituents as he has hitherto done. No better man for this responsible position can be named in the 6th District.

The Board of Finance.
The Board of Finance, created by the Legislature convened in this city on the 20th instant, adjourned to meet the next day, there being a quorum on the first day. The President of the Board, Mr. Blackburn, tendered his resignation at the meeting in Nashville the week before. The Secretary of State has also tendered his resignation at Nashville, and Mr. Plunkett, the Secretary of the Board, tendered his resignation. The remaining three, Governor Brownlow, Judge Watson and Treasurer Henry, re-signated the Board. On Monday of Governor Brownlow's resignation, Judge Watson and Treasurer Henry were re-elected. Hon. William Wilson was re-elected Secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted, letting forth that the majority of the Board had no right to accept the resignations of the other two members of the Board addressed to them, and that their resignations should be referred to the Legislature which created them.

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taken upon this subject, and as but three members remain in the Board, it is all that is left to talk about their intending an indiscriminate purchase of bonds. It is also idle to talk about issuing millions of gold-bearing interest bonds, or millions of any other character of bonds, when the President of the Board is refused to the negotiation of six hundred thousand dollars, and when the Governor will only issue that amount. This will meet the deficiency in the July interest, pay up a balance due from the State to the Fourth National Bank of New York, and supply the wants of our Common Schools. The subject then will be referred to the Legislature, which meets in November next, and nothing more will be done by the Board of Finance calculated in any degree to increase the indebtedness of the State.

ANOTHER JOHNSON says that it matters not which way the impeachment trial goes, "paterity will do him justice." It is true. When future generations study the history of our nation's struggle for life and perfection of freedom, the name of Andrew Johnson will rank in the same category with Benedict Arnold and Jefferson Davis, and after them, to give respectability to the three great traitors who had first committed their treason against the nation, will stand the names of the seven Republican Senators who voted "not guilty" on the trial of Johnson, the traitor, to honor and to imply, to the nation and to the liberties of the people.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1868.
Chicago has been the center of attraction for several days. As early as the 15th delegates began to arrive, and they continued to come until this practice more resembled New York than it often does.

The attendance at this Convention has been quite as large as was that at Baltimore. The enthusiasm has been somewhat less, owing, probably, to two causes: one, that the nation was fired into intense excitement by the sharp issues growing out of a pending war; the other, that the failure of impeachment has tended to repress the Convention.

Except that the place of holding the Convention was entirely too small, the Convention was managed with marked ability. The temporary organization was effective and orderly. Carl Schurz presided himself quite equal to the hour. The opening prayer by Rev. Bishop Simpson, was a model of simplicity, comprehensiveness and appropriateness. The repeating of the Lord's Prayer at the close, and in which the Convention audibly united, was an unusual but a pleasant feature.

Of the platform adopted, I need not speak, nor of the result of such balloting, as you will have given them to your readers. The only real reason why Gen. Grant was the unanimous nominee of the Convention on the first ballot.

I cannot forbear to give two incidents. One was the unveiling of a life-size, full-length portrait of General Grant, in rear of the stage. When the President, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, announced the unanimous ballot cast for Gen. Grant, the portrait was unveiled, and it heightened the tumultuous applause with which his nomination was greeted. Two postals stand near each other. One is labeled "Democratic Nominee." This is empty. The other is labeled "Republican Nominee," and upon it is seated Gen. Grant, the god of liberty standing near him, and addressing the empty pedestal, he says "Match him!" The design is very happy and effective.

At the moment of Gen. Grant's nomination being announced by the President, a dove flew into the building through one of the attic windows, and after flying across the building, flew toward the scenes and lighted near the portrait of Gen. Grant. Was it an omen? It was certainly a significant and beautiful incident. Colfax was nominated on the fifth ballot. The ticket is a strong one.

CONFERENCE.
It is happening on this day, last Saturday, an excursion was made to Clinton, Iowa, on the North-western Railroad. The excursion was pleasant. The good people of Clinton prepared a sumptuous dinner, at which three hundred and thirty guests sat down.

Rev. Wm. Morely Renshaw, the British Wesleyan Conference leader to our body, has created a sensation. He is a fine orator and an able preacher. The Conference has voted to make no new bishop. They will probably adopt lay delegation, and provide for vigorously sustaining our work in the South.

It is difficult to say when the Conference will adjourn finally, but I judge not before the 1st of June.

THOMAS H. PEABODY.
Circular to the Railroads of the State from Governor Brownlow.
NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 21, 1868.
To the Railroads of the State of Tennessee:
It is made your duty by the law of 1862, and also by the act entitled "An act to liquidate the debt of the State falling due in 1868 and 1869," passed March 10, 1868; to pay the interest on the bonds loaned you at least fifteen days before said bonds become due. The penalty for the violation of this duty is that I am to appoint a suitable person, at your expense, to take charge of your road.

I therefore want you that the interest due from you on the first of July next, must be paid to the Controller of the State at least fifteen days before that date.
GEO. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.
May 27-21.

THE PLATFORM.
The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, do hereby adopt the following declaration of principles:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal rights of all citizens, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second—The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public justice, and of the rights of the people, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third—That we denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, and that the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended under a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish the capital debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay as long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy—the appropriations which have been so shamefully misused and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to sustain, usurped high legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently resisted every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has prevented the national patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The destruction of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens ought to be protected in their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign and crisis, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for those who became a part of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the

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gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to the nation, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting held on the 28th ultimo, a State Convention of the Republican party is hereby called to assemble at Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th day of June proximo, to consider the nominations made by the National Republican Convention, recently held at Chicago, and to take appropriate action in reference thereto; to nominate candidates for Electors for the State at large; to nominate a candidate for Congress for the State at large, for the Forty-first Congress; and to take such other action as may be deemed expedient.

The committee recommended that the Republicans of the several counties of the State assemble in convention on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at their respective county seats, to select a number of delegates to said convention in accordance with the basis of representation adopted by the last State Convention, by which the several counties are entitled as follows:

First Congressional District.
Carroll, 4 delegates; Cooke, 6; Granger, 3; Greene, 3; Hawkins, 1; Hancock, 4; Johnson, 4; Jefferson, 12; Sevier, 8; Sullivan, 3.

Second Congressional District.
Anderson, 5; Blount, 3; Union, 4; Campbell, 4; Claiborne, 3; Knox, 13; Roane, 3; Monroe, 3; McMinn, 8; Bradley, 1; Polk, 2; Morgan, 2; Scott, 2.

Third Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Fourth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Fifth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Sixth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Seventh Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Eighth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Ninth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Tenth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Eleventh Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Twelfth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Thirteenth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Fourteenth Congressional District.
Bedford, 3; DeKalb, 3; Fentress, 3; Grundy, 3; Hamilton, 3; Jackson, 3; Macon, 3; Marion, 3; Meigs, 3; Morgan, 3; Rhea, 2; Sequatchie, 2; Smith, 3; Van Buren, 1; Warren, 3; White, 3.

Fifteenth Congressional District.
Bedford,